#### VOL. VIII--- No. 148.

TN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERA IJON, the vegetative powers of life are strong, but In a few years how often the pallid hue, the lackleatre eye, and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show their bareful influence. It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body! In Females, the beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to woman, is looked for with anxiety, as the first symptom in which Nature is to show her saving power in diffusing the circulation, and visiting the check with the bloom of health. Alas I increase of appetite has grown by what it is fed on, and the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged. Consumption is talked of; the powers of the body, too much en'esbled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inward upon themselves. The parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancles the grave but waiting for its

FIRST EDITION

RECENT FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT

Atmost an Entire Car Lond of Human Beings

Burned to Death-Only Three Escape to

Tell the Tale-A Second Car Com-

pletely Wrecked-A Terrible

Loss of Life-Full Par-

We are called upon this morning to record

what is probably the most frightful accident in

the history of railroads. A catastrophe by which

sixty persons were in a moment launched into

eternity is in itself an occurrence terrible

enough to appal the stoutest heart, but when to

the fact of this wholesale slaughter is added the

consideration that in most cases death found

his victims in the midst of the most agonizing

tortures, his coming seems almost to take the

form of a blessing. Those who, standing by the

readside of Angola yesterday afternoon, looked

down upon a mass of human beings struggling

in the roaring flames and listened to their heartrending screams, will probably never cease to

think of the scene as the most fearful the imagi-

THE TRAIN

to which the accident occurred was the one known as the New York Express, which was que in this city at 130 yesterday alternoon, some delay on the Cleveland and Eric Raliroad

caused a similar detention on the Baffalo and Erie, and the train was over two hours late when it left Erie, at 12'43 yesterday afternoon. It consisted of four baggage cars, one emigrant and three first-class coaches, well filled with passengers. Heretoforethe train has stopped at a peak but under the new arrangement.

passengers. Heretofore the train has stopped at Angola, but under the new arrangement it goes by at full speed, and on this occasion it was running at a high rate when Angola was reached, at 3:10. Two or three minutes later it was a perfect wreck, and the passengers, who a moment before were chatting pleasantly, were lying dead and dying by the roadside, or, piled amid the burning rains, were suffering agonies which ended only with their lives.

THE SCENE OF THE CATASTROPHE. The catastrophe occurred at the crossing of

The catastrophe occurred at the crossing of what is known as Big Sister creek, about a quarter of a mile east of Angola Station. The creek is a shallow stream, at the ordinary level, bordered on the eastern side by a low flat, thirty or forty rods wide, while its western bank rises with considerable abruptness to the level of the surrounding country. The track of the relived is carried over most of the flat upon an ensbankment of earth, from the termination of which a truss bridge about a hundred feet in length spans the creek. The height of the

length spans the creek. The height of the bridge above the ordinary level of the creek is some thirty feet. It is constructed without parapets, and roofed at the level of the track. Immediately underneath the bridge a milidam obstructs the creek and forms a small pand.

THE MANNER OF THE ACCIDENT.

As nearly as can be ascertained, the next to

As nearly as can be ascertained, the next to the last car of the train was thrown from the track on striking a frog at the switch just this side of Angola Station, and was dragged over the ties nearly to the bridge before the car behind it became unseated from the rails. The time during which this plunging along the ties continued was sufficient to enable some, but not

many, of the passengers sitting at the forward end of this car to make their escape from it into the car ahead. Just as the train reached the

bridge, the rear car was jerked from the track, and ran nearly across the bridge. An instant more and it would nave reached the bank, but just at the edge it toppled over on the left

side and went with a fearful crash, end foremost.

down the ice-covered slope, forty feet at least,

THE BURNING WRECK.

It is easy to imagine the frightful wreck to which the car was reduced by its terrible descent. All, or nearly all its passengers, of course, were precipitated into a mangled, struggling mass at the lower end of the car, buried

under a heap of ruins, and even the slightly in

jured, if any there were, unable to extricate or help themselves. The horror of the situation

was sufficient without that which instantly came added by the igniting of the splintered wreck from the overturned stoves. A moment, as one of the three sole survivors describes it, as one of the three sole survivors describes it,

and the whole was wrapped in flames. The dry wood of the car burned like a heap of kinding;

and it was little more.

are known to have escaped.

and it was little more.

Who can attempt to depict the unimaginable horror of the sene that ensued? Nearly fifty human beings being roasted either in death, or in the pangs of dying from horrible wounds, or in the full vigor of life, buried in an inextricable position and committed to the flames without hope of rescue! The shrieks, the groans, the imprecations—let those who heard them forget this side of eternity if they can. How many the flames devoured in this

. How many the flames devoured in this cannot be told with certainty. It was well

filled with passengers, probably—says one of the survivors, not less than fifty, and only three

THE VAIN ATTEMPT AT RESCUE.

It was some time before any one could reach the scene to attempt assistance. The second car, in the meantime—the first thrown from the

track-had plunged over the opposite side of the embankment, falling a less height, but

suffering almost as complete a wreck, and its few uninjured passengers had enough to occupy their attention. The train, which had run some distance before being stopped, was backed to the scene as speedily as possible, and those on board set to work with promptitude and energy. But the steep and lee-covered slove to the scene

But the steep and ice-covered slope to the car most horribly situated was not easily de-scended, and when helping hands reached it, they were without weapons for fighting the

nothing but a heap of smoking cinders was left for those gathered round to search into with

How many of the bodies within were literally burned up to a handful of undistinguishable cinders it is impossible to tell, nor can it be

known in all cases probably for many days who they were. Only as distant friends enquire for

missing ones likely to have been upon the ill-

THE SECOND CAR.

As we have already stated, the car next the rear one was that with which the disaster ori-

ginated, but its fate was less terrible than the fate of the c r following. The headlong plunge of the latter threw it over, but not until the bridge had been passed, and it made its descent

on the opposite or right side of the embank-ment, where the height was not more than twenty-five feet. The crash was only less awful

than that already described. It was not followed, however, by the more frightful calamity of the fire. Twice the car was kindled by the coals from the broken stoves, but the passengers were in a less helpless situation, and the flames were extinguished.

One man only in the car, Mr. Haywood, agent of the road at State Line, met death outright. As the car pitched down the bank it was broken in two near the middle, the break in the roof

in two near the middle, the break in the roof opening for an instant, and at that instant Mr. Haywood was flung upward into the fissure, which closed again before ne fell, and crushed nis body to a jelly. Several others in the car received mortal lojuries, among them our lamented townsman, Mr. Forbush, who was in a dying condition when taken out, and who expired soon after. Very few of all the immates of the car—and it was well filled—escaped injury, and between twenty and forty are in the list of wounded.

fated train, can the terrible list be made up.

flames or for breaking into the wreck

ckened hearts.

gation could picture.

From the Buffalo Papers of Thursday.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

positive and specific remedy for Diseases of the Generative Organs, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, and

FOR WEAKNESS,

Arising from Excesses, Early Indiscretion,

Attended with the following symptoms:-

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling. Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Coid Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision,' Languer, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, often Enermous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symp-

Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Bryness of the Skin, Pallid Courtenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of . the Eyelids, frequedtly Black Spots Flying before the Eyes, with Temperary Suffusion and Loss of Sight,

Want of Attention. Great Mobility Restlessness with Horror of Society.

Nothing is more desirable to such patients than solitude, and nothing they more dread for lear of themselves, no repose of manner, no earnestness, no speculation, but a hurried transition from one ques-

These symptoms, if allowed to go on-which this medicine invariable removes-soon follow

LOSS OF POWER,

FATUITY, AND

EPILEPTIC FITS.

In one of which the patient may expire.

During the superintendence of Dr. Wilson, at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred to two patients. Reason had for a time left them, and

Who can say that those excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

The records of the INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by CONSUMPTION, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In lunatic asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute-neither mirth nor grief ever visits it, Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate,

> "With woful measures, wan despair, Low, sullen sounds his grief beguiled,"

While we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gist of chemistry, for the removal of the consequences,

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

There is no Tonic Like it!

It is the anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient and this is the testimony of all who have used or preneribed it.

Sold by all the Druggists.

Price, \$125 per bottle, or six bottles for \$650, delivered to any address.

Principal Depots,

HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH STREET,

Philadelphia,

Ask for Helmbold's, Take no other. Beware of Counterielts.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1867.

A large proportion of the wounded who could be moved without danger were brought to this city last evening, some arriving on the 10-40 train. On their arrival they were turnished with sleighs to convey them to their destination. Medical aid was procured for each person.

THE DEAD.

There were eighteen bodies last evening lying in the freight house at Angola, and a number scattered around in houses. Among those recognized are;—Mary Freeman, Buffalo; James Brown, Buffalo, railroad employe; J. P. Haywood, Road Agent at State Line; — Greaves, Minnesole; William Ross, North East; Eunice Fuller, Spartansburg, Pa.; Mrs, Wm. Turner, Norwalk; Jasper Fuller, Spartansburg, Pa.; J. B. Haywood, North East; Newman Hales; S. E. Thompson, Westchester: Stephen Stewart.

Thompson, Westchester; Stephen Stewart, esident Oil Creek Railroad (burned); Mrs. J. Strong, Buffalo; Frank Walker, Buffalo; E.

PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE.

It is the general opinion that there were fifty

people in the rear car, and only three or them escaped. Of those who remained in this car there are thirty or forty of whom nothing is left but ashes. Eighteen dead bodies were in the freight house, and a number were dead and

dying in other places. The loss will probably

INCIDENTS. The woman called Mary Freeman was found dead, with a handkerchief by her side bearing the name under which she is designated. A

lady was taken from beneath the second car, and was found to be wholly uninjured, there happening to a slight hole where she lay, but

happening to a sight note where she tay, but how she came there was a mystery. When the rear car was burning one of the passengers related that several persons who were endeavoring to break it in pieces were startled by the report of pistols which were discharged within the car, and one builet which came through a window passed through the pants of a passenger. Some unfortunate man had the weapon

Two brothers named Rockyfellow, from Cleve

land, were to take the train. One was too late,

and taking the next train passed the scene of the disaster late at night. On reaching the city he was horror-struck at hearing of the accident

he was horror-struck at hearing of the accident and finding that his brother was on the train, but no effort availed to hear tidings of the missing man. Mr. J. W. Kennedy, one of the occupants of the second car, as soon as the thumping commenced rushed for the door, and jumped from the platform just as the car rolled down the bank. This car took fire twice, but was extinguished before seriously injured by the flames, A young man from St. C. tharines was taken from the rear car in a dreadful state.

was taken from the rear car in a dreadful state.

His legs were flayed, and his breast and stomach were fairly roasted. He was alive at last ac-counts, but there was little hope of his recovery.

At a late hour last night the office of the Lake Shore Railroad was crowded with anxious friends, and President Williams directed that

friends, and President Williams directed that free passes should be issued to all persons having relatives injured by the accident. Among those who arrived was Mr. Sayles, of Corfu, who has two daughters seriously wounded. The railroad telegraph was also placed at the disposal of the relatives, and every possible facility was given for obtaining information, but owing to the excitement prevailing at Angola and; the difficulty of identifying the dead, the reports were not always very satisfactory.

A lad about seventeen years of age, named William Green, who had occupied a seat in the rear car, was accidentally left behind at Dunkirk. He came down on the next train, and "thanked his good God that he had escaped so tearful a fate," He was congratulated by a

large number of spectators who listened to his

THE PROBABLE CAUSE.

In the midst of such terrible suffering it is a grateful task to be able to acquit the officers of the road of any blame for the disaster. The lake Shore track is one of the most perfect in America, and the road has hither; o enjoyed an

mmunity from accident almost unparalleled

among roads which maintain a high rate of speed. The general impression at the scene of

speed. The general impression at the scene of the disaster appeared to be that the accident came from the wheel leaping a frog, but Hon. William Williams, President, with several other gentlemen, examined the track during

mediate cause. The point where the train left he track is said to be clearly marked, and if

there is no mistake, it was at some distance

from the frog.

The work of repairing was immediately begun, and the track will be in running order and trains passing by noon to-day.

A Christmas Carol.

the evening by the light of lauterns, and a the opinion that a broken wheel was the

story at the depot.

lad about seventeen years of age, named

pocket, and of course it was exploded by

B. Forbush, Buffalo.

exceed sixty souls.

the heat.

## FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

MR. MAYER'S STATEMENT.

One of the three persons who escaped from the rear car was Mr. I. Mayer, the travelling seem to R. Stori, who is now at the Buffalo General Hospital, under treatment for severe, but probably not serious, injuries in the back, head, and ankles. Mr. Mayer's statement to our reporter was as follows:—

"Thad just stepped out of the closet when I felt the jerking of the car as it was thrown from the track, I sprang up betantly and caught hold of something in the roof of the car, suspending myself. This saved me when the car went over the bank from being pitched forward with the rest of the passengers into the heap where every one was beipleasly buried in the crash of the rulbs. Exactly how I crawled out I do not know. I was one or only three that escaped. I saw an old gentleman and has wife get out of the word withink, within it. Those who were not killed outright were burned to death. The wreck was all in flames in a moment. I do not know the even I and the two I have mentioned could have escaped."

A large proportion of the wounded who could be moved without danger was brought to this The Alabama Claims-Significant Article from Mr. Seward's Organ-A Speck of War, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

The National Intelligencer this morning has a ery significant editorial upon the subject of the Alabama claims, supposed to be inspired by Secretary Seward. After showing that the negotiations had now reached a dead lock, owing to the refusal of the British Government to submit to arbitration the propriety of that Government recognizing the Confederate States as bellige' rents, as proposed by Secretary Seward, it fave:-

"It is indisputable that the general feeling of Congress and the people is decidedly adverse to any adjustment on terms that will admit of the British pretensions on this subject. The ef the British pretensions on this subject. The late debate in the Senate, and the general tone of the press, show that on this matter the American people will yield nothing, even for the sake of peace. But still it is plain that we are not to suffer by leaving the British policy and conduct an open question. It is for Great Britain to look to the results of herown obstinacy, and the wrong-headedness of her legal counsellors. These consequences have been pointed out in These consequences have been pointed out in the recent discussion in the Senate, and they will be to British maritime and commercial power most disastrous. We shall only be obliged in self-defense, and, indeed, in vindica-tion of national law, to adopt the example of Great Britain upon the occurrence of any war between her and any other power."

There has been a perfect stampede of Congressmen and officials since yesterday afternoon, going home to spend the holidays, and Washington seems almost deserted. The arrivals too, this morning, are very few, as it is expected little business will be transacted at the Departments during the recess.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Morning Report of Markets. London, Dec. 21-11-15 A. M.—Consols, 9234; United States Five-twenties, 72 3-16; Illinois Central, 894; Eric, 494. Liverpool, Dec. 21-11-15 A. M.—Cotton quiet; sales estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet

One o'clock Market Report. London, Dec. 21-129 P. M.—Consols for money 9234; United States Five-twen tes, 72 3-16; Hilmols Central, 8934; Eric Railroad, 49. The market closes quiet.

market closes quiet.

Liverpool., Dec. 21-1-20 P. M.—The cotton market is dull; the sales will be about 10,000 bales. Upland middling, 7 5 16d.; Orleans middling, 7 9-16d.

Breadstuffs are unchanged. Corn., 46s. for mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. 2d. for white California; and 13s. 7d. for No. 2 Milwaukee red. Barley, 5s. 3d. Oats, 3s. 8d. Peas, 46s. 6d. for Canadian.

Provisions—Lard, 49s. 9d.; Reef, 112s, for winter.

Provisions-Lard, 49s. 9d.; Beef, 112s. for winter cured prime mess; Pork, 67s. 6d. for prime East-ern mess; Cheese, 62s. for fine; Bacon, 40s. 6d. for Cumberland cut.

Comberland cut.
Produce—Refined Petroleum has declined is,
3%d.; other articles unchanged.
London, Dec. 21—120 P. M.—The markets are
unchanged. Whale Oil, £39; Sperm Oil, £112;
Linseed, Oil, £37; Linseed Cakes, £11 for thin ANTWERP, Dec. 21-1'20 P. M.-Petroleum, 45s.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The United States Senatorship - State Treasurer - The Wise-Pollard Trial-Weather, Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, Dec. 21 .- Several newly elected members of the Maryland Legislature are now here, who, it is understood, are feeling their way preparatory to voting for United States Senator. The choice lies between Governor Swann, ex-Governor Pratt, and Samuel Hamilton. Swann is getting very uneasy, as many Democrats assert they liquidated their obligations by electing him before, when he declined or was scared out of risking the chances o admission. Hamilton is gaining rapidly. Pratt is working hard.

Robert Fowler will undoubtedly be re-elected State Treasurer. Many Congressman have passed through the

city, en route homeward for the holidays, Reverdy Johnson has, in addition to other counsel, been engaged to aid in defending the Wises for assault with intent to murder Edward A. Pollard. This trial is expected to take place early in January. Smith and Wills are

assistant State counsel and also for Pollard. The weather is milder and business more

United States Artillery at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 19.—The steamer Albemarle, from New York for Norfolk, has just arrived at this port with Company G, ist United States Artillery, Colonel Henry commanding, on board, for this place. They also have about alf a dozen musicians, or, as the officers call

it, a Brevet Band, with them.; Stocks in New York To-day. SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. New York, Dec. 21.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Rankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock

this afternoon as follows:— United States 1881s, 1121/4@1121/4 United States 5-20s, 1862, 108@108\(\alpha\).
United States 5-20s, 1864, 105\(\alpha\).
United States 5-20s, 1865, 105\(\alpha\).
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 108\(\alpha\).
United States 5-20s, 1807, 108\(\alpha\).
United States 10-40s, 101\(\alpha\).
United States 10-40s, 101\(\alpha\).
June and July 7-30s, 101\(\alpha\).

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Stocks active, Unicago and Rock Island, 88%; ¡Reading, 1963 Cannon Company, 1943; Eric, 73%; Cleveland and Toledo, 162%; Cleveland and Pitteburg, 87%; a Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 17%; Michigan Contral, 112%; Michigan Southero, 81%; New York Central, 117%; Himols Ceotral, 131%; Camberland preferred, 128; Missouri 68, 17%; Hudson River, 132. C. S. Five-twentles, 1862, 1685; do, 1884, 165%; do, 1885, 165%; Gold, 1835; Money, 6 per cent, Exchange, 110%. Gold, 1835; Money, 6 per cent, Exchange, 110%.

The Collection of the Whisky Tax. AN IMPORTANT ORDER FROM COMMISSIONER ROLLINS. Internal Revenue Commissioner Rollins has issued the following important order:-

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTER-NAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1867.—The NAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1807.—The share of informers in the property ordinarily liable to forfeiture upon selzure of illicit distilleries is found to be inadequate to insure that interest and vigilance necessary to secure the observance of the law, I do therefore, by and with the advice and consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, hereby offer for information hereafter given that shall lead to the forfeiture of any distillery whose proprieter has not given any distillery whose proprietor has not given the notice required by law to the Assessor of his district, and which information shall also lead to the conviction of any person engaged in operating the said distillery, a reward of three hundred dollars, to be paid upon the receipt of the certificate of the United States District Attorney baying charge of the case that the person claiming such reward is the person who furnished such information.
"E, A. ROLLINS, Commissioner,"

Another Acquisition of Werritory. Mr. Seward has a rival. Under date of Sep-tember 30, Captain William Reynolds, of the United States steamer Lackswanna, reports to United States steamer Lackawanna, reports to Rear-Admiral Thatcher that on the 28th of August, in obedience to his instructions, he took formal possession of Brook's Island for the United States. Dr. Kennedy, the surgeon of the Lackawanna, made an examination of the new territory. He reports it to consist of two distinct coral islands, surrounded by a barren reef' The soil is thin, producing only low shrubs, herbs, and coarse grasses, but with cultivation it can be made to yield potatoes, peas, beans, and perhaps other vegetables.

tivation it can be made to yield potatoes, peas, beass, and perhaps other vegetables.

Wells were dug by the exploring partp, and water found at a depth of from four to seven feet. After filtration this water proved to be hard and free from organic impurities in solution. Dr. Kennedy is satisfied that by digging to a proper depth a good supply of potable water can be obtained. The island is a great resort of sea birds, but very little guano was found. The lagoon swarms with fish.

"Welles' Harbor" is a little larger than that of Honclulu—safer, but has less depth of water; at low water the depth varies from twenty-one to sixteen feet. It can be readily entered by vessels drawing less than sighteen feet. Vessels of deep draught must lie in Seward Roads, picking their anchorage.

There are two reasons for thanking Captain

There are two reasons for thanking Captain

Reynolds for annexing this island. It affords a station which the Pacific Mail Steamship Company need; and secondly, there is no question of purchase money. The captain dates his report "latitude 23 deg. 35 min. N., longitude 155 deg. 24 min. W." We presume this will indicate to nautical men the situation of the island. The captain writes that he intends to a other islands. But first, find your island,

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Braws'er.—The usual Saturday business was before the
Court.

The Commonwealth ex rel, Miliac vs. The Sheriff.
A writ of habeas corpus for the discharge of the relator from a charge of malicious muschief. Dr. Butcher,
the prosecutor, testified that he formerly lived at No.
710 S. Tenth street, as sole terant of the premises.
Afterwards, at the expiration of his term,
Mr. Miliac rented the house, used a portion of it as
a store, and let the rest to him, the witness. While
he had sole possession of the house he had put a night
bell at the Tenth street door, communicating with his
up-stairs apartment. When he rented from Miliac it
was understood that this bell was not to be disturbed;
but, notwithstanding this, Miliac did cut down the
wire, and then he attached to the puller a bell that
would ring in the store.

The relator set up that there had been no written
agreement concerning this bill, and he made tois
atteration from no motives of malice towards the
occtor, but for his own covenience.

The Judge required the relator to enter security to
keep the peace, and allowed him to go hame discharged from the accusation.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Gallagher, the
street car conductor, in which the jury acquitted the
defendant and divided the costs between him and Dr.
Philip De Young, the prosecutor, Stephen Remak
moved the Court to remit that part of the costs that
had been imposed upon the Doctor, and he showed
good cause why this should be done.

The Judge said he thought the ends of justice had
been sufficiently served by the acquittal of the defendant; but this was a case in which the Doctor was in
the main right, and he felt that he should not be
visited with costs. The motion was granted.

An application was made on habeas corpus for the
discharge of George Henry Heros from the navy, on
the ground that he enlisted on the list of August liat
white intoxicated, and under a talse name. It was
shown that Herps never cid apply for his discharge,
and his wife, in whose COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Braw-

The Libel Case.

The motion for new trial in this case was called up for argument, and the following reasons were as-signed:—
1. The verdict was contrary to the law and evi-

I. The verdict was contrary to the law and evidence.

2. Because the learned Judge erred in admitting the testimony of Richard B. Wood, under the offer to prove that in the month of September, 1886, the defendant, in a conversation with him, spoke of a libel be had published in his paper against one Eager by means of the artiul spelling of his name, and said he could in the same manner libel the District Attorney, and he would libel him to-morrow if he thought he (the District Attorney) would prosecute him.

3. Because the learned Judge erred in admitting in evidence a newspaper alleged to be the Sanday Mercury of November 3, 1887.

4. Because the learned Judge erred in not quashing the indictment upon the reasons assigned.

5. The indictment he defective for duplicity.

6. The indictment had ferently for duplicity, and the Commonwealth was bound to charge as averred in the indictment.

7. That the paper or writing set out in this indictment does not purport on the lace of it to be written of the party who is said to be libelled, "that there are no averments to connect him with the meaning of the writing; and the inuendoes which undertook to enlarge or change the sense of the words employed, are noil and vold, so that there is no specification of any offerse beyond the mere writing and publishing of the paper itself.

8. That the paper itself set out in the indictment on the face of it, is not libelious.

9. That ev dence was admitted to prove an inneudo, and to make out a different offense from that charged in the indictinent, viz.—The offense from that charged in the indictinent, and then saying by such names an individual?" meant.

At the close of our report the argument had not been concluded.

REGULATING WATCHES IN SWITZERLAND.—On

REGULATING WATCHES IN SWITZERLAND .- On

67 watches tested at Neufchatel, Switzerland. since 1866, the mean variation was only ? of a second in 24 hours. In 1862 the mean variation was sec. 1.61; in 1863, 1.28; in 1864, 1.27; in 1865, 0.88; in 1866, 0.74. On more than three-quarters of the chronometers observed in 1866, the mean variation was less than half a second. These practical results show the importance of such observatories as that of Neufchatel.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1867.

The Stock Market was excessively dull this morning, but prices were without any material

change. Government loans were firmly held. 1014 was bid for 10-40s; 1124 for 6s of 1881; 1044 for 7-30s; 1084 for '62 5-20s; 1054 for '64 5-20s; 1054 for '65 5-20s; and 1084 for July, '65, 5-20s. loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99; and old do. at 95, interest off. Railroad shares were inactive, Reading sold

at 471, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 504, an advance of #; and Philadelphia and Eric at 284, no change. City Passenger Railroad shares were un-changed. 74 was bid for Second and Third: 441 for Chesnut and Walnut; 161 for Heston-ville; and 261 for Girard College.

Back shares were firmly held at full prices, Girard sold at 55\frac{1}{2}, no change; 30 was bid for Manufacturers'; and 70\frac{1}{2} for City.

Canal shares were dull. 12 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 22 for preferred do.; 30\frac{1}{2} for Lebigh Navigation; 89 for Morris Canal. preferred; 12 for Susquehanus Canal; and 53 for Delaware Division.
Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 133\(\frac{1}{2}\); 11 A. M., 133\(\frac{1}{2}\); 12 M., 133\(\frac{1}{2}\); 1 P. M., 133\(\frac{1}{2}\), a decline of \(\frac{1}{2}\)

on the closing price last evening. -The shipments of treasure from New York from November 1 to date have been as follows:-Nov. 4-Per D. C. Murray, to Honolulu....... \$12,626'45 Nov. 9-Per Constitution-

Total since Nov. 1, 1867, ....... Previously this year ..... Total since Jan. 1, 1867...... Corresponding period of 1866.. Decrease this year.....

The New York Times this morning says:—
"Our information from Washington, as well as the temper of the debates in the Congressional Globe, render it almost certain that the appropriation of \$7,200,000 in gold to consummate the treaty with Russis for the purchase of Alaska (Russian America), will not be granted for some time to come, and may be defeated in the house of Representatives altogether at the present session, notes the Senate should summarily reject the treaty with Denmark for the acquisition of St. Thomas, This might add sufficient atrength to the other treaty in the House to carry the vote of appropriation; but chiefly, if not solely, for the reason that the Russian territory on the American side of the Pacific has already been surrendered to the United Stotes, -The New York Times this morning says:-

"The market for money continues steady. The Stock brokers borrowed to-day at 6 per cent., as the rule, with exceptions at 7 per cent. The bank movement is running easy, and most of the National Banks are already prepared for the January quarterly statement. The very heavy sums to be disbursed this season in the way of the New Year dividends on the National, State, and railway securities will bring a large amount of money into the street and to the Stock Exchange for reinventment. The public funds will, as usual, be the first attraction, and already the gold-bearing 5-25 and to-40s fee the influence, by anticipation, of this demand. There was a further improvement in this department of the Exchange to-day. The 6 per cents of 1881, the January and July 8-20s of 1853-6', the May and November 5-20 of 1861, 64, 65, and the 10-40 years 5 per cents. March and September interest, were all in request."

The N. Y. Hera'd this morning says:-The N. Y. Hera'd this morning says:—

"Money is in abundant supply at six per cent, to first class stock houses; but loans are still made here and there on miscel'aneous collaterals at seven per cent. The banks and private lenders find it difficult to keep their funds fully employed in advances to the Stock Exchange, and therefore commercial paper of the best grade is more in demand on the street at 7(%), it cent. Of this the amount is limited, while the second and interior grades are abundant. The banks are still feeling the effect of the Sub-Treasury disbursements in payment of the interest of the December Compound notes. The payment of the dividends due on the late of January will result in a plethora of the will seek employment in the purchase of the overnment and other securities, thereby tending to stimulate the present upward movement in prives."

—The N. Y. Tribune this morning says:

-The N. Y. Tribune this morning says:-"Money continues very abundant at a per cent., and in some cases it is stated that loans are made at 5 per cent, on Gov ruments. Commercial paper passes easily at 7607% for first-class names. Foreign ex-change is firm."

-The Richmond Enquirer says:-"We learn from General Rogers, the Second Auditor of the State, that on Saturd by last he forwarded to Messra. Baring Brothers & Co. London, sterling to the amount of over \$5,000 to pay the interest on the sterling debt of the State, due and payable in London on the lat of January, 1868."

-The Norwich Union says:-

"At a recent meeting of the Directors of the Mid-land Railroad, held in New York, a resolution was adopted to put the whole line under contract as soon as the bonding of the towns of Lebanon, Sydney, and one other is completed, and it is stated that from Oswego to Onelda and from Norwich to Sydney, the work will be let as soon as maps can be made of the construction survey." -The Chicago Republican of Wednesday says:

"Money matters remain in about the same situation as noticed in our last issue. The demand for ourrency is very brisk, both on local and interior account, and we quote the loan market close and striugent at 10 per cent. The supply of Eastern exchange
is instequent to meet the cemand, and most of the
banks are shipping currency. Counter rates were
firm at par buying, and 1-10 premium selling. Between bank sales were made at 30 cents premium." PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY 

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1124@1125; old 5-20s, 1084@1085; new 5-20s, 1864, 1054@1055; do., 1865, 1054@1055; do., July, 108@1085; do., 1867, 1084@1085; 10-40s, 1014@1015; 7:30s, June, 1044@1045; do., July, 1044@1045. Gold, 1344@1345.

-Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock: - Gold, 133\(\frac{1}{2}\)(0.1 1867, 108 \( \) 118 \( \) 108 \( \) 118 \( \)

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1111 @1112; do. 1862, 1081 @1082; do. 1864, 1051@ 1052; do. 1865, 1052 @1052; do. 1865, new, 1081@ 1082; do. 1867, new 1082 @1082; do. 1865, new, 1082 do., 1867. new, 108 2108; do. 5s, 10-40s, July, 104; do. 7'30's, June, 104; dito4; do., July, 104; dito4; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119'40; do., July, 1864, 119'40; do. August, 1864, 119'40; do., October, 1864, 119'40; do., December, 1864, 119'40; do., May, 1865, 1176'll74; do., August, 1865, 116'do. 1164: do., September, 1865, 1154@1154: do., October, 1865, 1154@1154: Gold, 1334@134. Silver, 128@1294.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Dec. 21 .- The Flour Market is remarkably dull, and there is no disposition on the part of the home consumers to purchase beyond immediate wants. A few hundred barrels we:e taken in lots at 57-50@8 25 for superfine; \$5.50@9.25 for extras, \$9.75@ 10.75 for Northwestern extra family, \$10.75@12 for Pennsylvania and Onio extra family, and \$1275@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at \$4 50@8 75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

steady at \$4.50@8.75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The market is poorly supplied with prime Wheat, and it is description is in good demand at full prices; rates of Southern and Pennsylvania red at \$2.50.02.55. Ryse is unchanged; sales of Pennsylvania at \$1.75.00.178. Corn is scarce and in good request; sales of old yellow at \$1.20.50 and 17.00. bushels new Western mixed. In the Elevator, at \$1.74. Oats have again advanced; sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania at 80c. Nothing doing in Barley; 1000 bushels New York Meit Sold at \$1.75.

Bark is held at \$55.00 ton for No. 1 Querettron.
Fed. Cloversed is selling at \$7.60.775 \$64 lbs.; prices of Timot by are nominal; Finx-seed sells at \$2.45. Whisay is unchanged.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ...... DECEMBER 21. CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Providence, D. S. Stetson

& Co.

Balque Restless, Sheldon, Demarara, Thos. Wattson Brig Charlotte, Stupele, Havana, Warren, Gregg & Schr N. C. Paine, Doane, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 19-6 P. M.—The fleet before reported remains at the Breakwater, with the following vessels arrived to-day:—Brigs Grace Worthington, from Honduras for New York; J. Tibbets, from—for New York; and schr Challenge, from Havana, with damage to steering gear, etc.

Barque Alexander McNeill, from Philadelphia for Charleston, went to sea yesterday.

Brig Taibot (where from or for not understood), was stoken off the Capes this merning by the pilot boat H. Cope.

MES ORANDA.

Barque Chanticleer, for Philadelphia, was spoken
yesterday to lat. 38 50., with loss of foretopaall yard.

Barque Freduces, Borshund, hence, at Antwerp 2d instant.

Barques Cynthia Palmer, Milner; Maggie, Putnam;
and bessie Simi son Murchie, hence, at Flushing 5th Instant.
Brig Alice Lea, Herring, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana lub inst.
Brig A. Weilington, Johnson, hence, at Matanzas briga J. W. Woodruff, Eston, and M. E. Thompson, ucker hence at Boston yesterday.
Schr J. Lancaster. Williams, for Philadelphia, sailed
rom Newport 18th Inst.
Schr Adolph Hugnes, Robinson, hence, at Mataunas 11th Inst, Schra S. Morris, Seaman; C. Knight, Fanning; Olive Brance, Jackson, all from Boston for Philadelphia; and Clifton, Folsy, from Cape Ann for do,, at New York yesterday.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 - Arrived, steamship Pab-kee
Leesgang from Vera Cruz.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, from Havana,
Barque La Plate, Spille, from Rio Janeiro,
Brig Manilus, Herbert, from London.

Ship News by Telegraph. Ship News by Telegraph.

Fortrass Monkor, Dec. 19.—The brig Stephen Bishop, which arrived here yesterday from Swan Island, has been ordered to Wood's Hall, Mass, to discharge her eargo.

Arrived—Schoeser Monteguma, Capisin Bulger, from Bangor. Maine, with a cargo of botaices for orders: schooser Frank French, from Pangaloague, with Ismiter for New York; basque St. Jago, from Windsor, Nova Scotla, with planter for Baltimere.

There are a number of constwine schooners in the Roads for archivrage.

The wind has been fresh all day from the north-east. The brig Eliza and incurietts, from Havana, in ballast, has been ordered to Baltimore, but has been unable to proceed on account of head winds.

# As soon, of course, as they could be sum-moned, the people of Angola and nearer inhabi-tants ran to the spot, and it was not long before many buckets were employed in pouring water upon the burning wreck; but a raging fire is not to be overcome with buckets, and those dest rately laboring at the work had to suffer the unspeakable anguish of seeing their efforts made utterly vain. The hideous, remorseless flames cracked on; the shrieks died into moans and the moans into a silence more terrible, as the pail of death drew over the scene. Except one little fragment of the side of the car,

reared a Christmas-tree, laden with happy tokens of remembrance to all who sojourn beneath its roof. So, too, there shall yet be planted in every land the Tree of Life, whose leaves shall be for the healing of the nations. The sure word of prophecy that falleth not hath declared, "The kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and His Christ." Long ago He came to His mortal birth; you He watte for pure to His saythly inheritance. now He waits to come to His earthly inheritance. A babe was born in a night, that a nation might be born in a day!

Evermore the winter celebrates His birth—
adding snows to His cradle, Evermore the
summer celebrates His resurrection—adding
flowers to His sepalchre. Evermore, like all
the year, let all the earth "praise the Lord!"

-The report that Beecher will give readings

From the N. Y. Independent.

In this most bewitching time of year; sharpest In its weather, but sweetest in its memories; dreariest in the street, but cheeriest in the household; poverty-stricken in the fields, but bountiful to the human bosom; we, like the children, shall hang up our stocking on Christ-mas Eve, and look for a gift on Christmas Day. For what is a Christmas stocking but an empty for what is a Christmas stocking but an empty human heart, waiting to be filled? And what can ever fill it but the precious gift of God's grace? So, once again, on the eve of the noily christmas time, let us all sit, like the shepherds, and wait reverently for the Lord's coming. Hark! There is a sound of music in the air! The angels are singing! Their blessed

air! The angels are singing! Their blessed song is:—"Giory to God in the highest, on earth peace, and good will to men!"
Christ is born! In a palace? No; not among princes. In a hovel? No; not among beggars. But in a manger—among cattle! How could the heavenly choir help singing? If the Lord could stoop to beasts, why not the angels to men? By this sign, therefore, let all men hereafter stoop to one another. Let each bear the other's burden, and so fulfil the law of Christ. Therefore, if we have grasped but not given; if we have oppressed but not relieved; if we have wounded but not healed, let the dawn of Christmas Day crimson our cheeks with shame.

wounded but not heated, let the dawn of christ-mas Day crimson our cheeks with sname.

"The poor," said the sweet voice whose first infant cry was uttered at the first Christmas nour, "the poor ye have always with you."

Therefore charity ought forever to abide and abound in the hearts of all mankind. Christmas should teach the little children to divide their gifts with the poor, and the lame, and the sick. Christmas should teach the Lord's Church sick. Christmas should feach the Lord's Church to be utilgent in works of mercy and loving kindness. Christmas should teach a Christian Government to forget its pride of rank, and to remember that "God hath made of one blood all nations to dwell on the face of the earth." How much both children and men, how much both Church and State, need yet to learn, and to practise, of "the first principles of the Gospel of Christ!"

In many a house, next Tuesday night, shall be

from "Norwood" is without foundation. -An Illinois paper nominates Vice-Admiral Porter for President.